



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 7, 1959

BOMBING OF NEGRO RESIDENCES
JANUARY 10, 1958
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

"The Columbus Enquirer", a newspaper published at Columbus, Georgia, on January 10, 1958, carried an article relating a mysterious blast shattered windows and doors in four Negro homes in the 2600 block of Fourth Avenue, Columbus, Georgia, at about 8:30 AM, on January 6, 1958. No injuries were reported, according to this article. The article further related that a cross was burned in the front yard of one of the residences during the fall of 1957.

Chief of Detectives, N. T. WHITLEY, Columbus, Georgia, Police Department, is quoted as saying "his investigation of the cross burning reflects it is attributed to a prank as a number of white juveniles reportedly had been observed at the scene." The Chief is quoted further as saying that his investigation to date has revealed no racial trouble connected with explosions or cross burnings. Chief Whitley does not feel persons responsible for the explosion intended to hurt anyone since the dynamite or bomb was thrown on the sidewalk about twenty feet in front of the houses.

Chief WHITLEY was quoted as saying he believed the explosive was made from a homemade bomb instead of dynamite as no dynamite paper was found at the scene.

The article reflected a complaint was reportedly made at a meeting of the Columbus City Commission several months ago that Negroes were moving into white neighborhood where blast occurred. Negro families in the neighborhood of the blast are quoted as saying they have had no trouble with neighbors since moving into the neighborhood, and have not been threatened in any way. They state the only incidents have been the cross burning, and the explosion mentioned above.

On November 19, 1958, records of the Columbus, Georgia, Police Department were examined and on report #24815 it was ascertained that an explosion occurred on January 6, 1958, at 3:30 AM, Monday morning at a duplex residence located at 2064 4th Avenue.

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Columbus, Georgia. The occupants of this residence at the time of the explosion were [redacted] both of whom are members of the colored race. Police Department report reflects they are of the opinion the explosion was caused by dynamite in some type of homemade bomb. Damage to the residence was limited to glass breakage only as the bomb apparently exploded on the sidewalk in front of these dwellings.

[redacted] investigated this incident and was unable to develop reason or motive for selecting these homes for bombing. A hole was blown in the sidewalk which was apparently twenty feet from the residence. No persons were apprehended; no indictments were returned; no one was convicted; and no suspects were developed.

[redacted] advised that he had no information connecting this bombing with any organization having hate motives.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 7, 1959

BOMBING OF UN-OCCUPIED HOUSE,
1373 HARDEE STREET, N. E.,
MARCH 17, 1958
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

On November 21, 1958, Lieutenant [redacted] Atlanta Police Department, made available police reports relating to the bombing of an un-occupied house on March 17, 1958. These reports reflect that at approximately 10:05 PM, Monday, March 17, 1958, that an explosion occurred at a residence located at 1373 Hardee Street. According to the reports, the house was un-occupied at the time of the blast and an examination of the house indicated that a dynamite charge had been placed at floor level in the hallway in the center of the house. Apparently, access had been gained to the house through the rear door of the home. Damage to the house was considered extensive and all of the windows in the home were broken. According to the police report, this house is located in a so-called fringe area at 1373 Hardee Street and is in the process of changing from white occupancy to colored. The house was recently placed for sale through the Austin Real Estate Company, an agency dealing in colored residential dwellings.

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[redacted] Atlanta Police Department, advised on November 21, 1958, that he was familiar with the explosion having occurred on March 17, 1958, and that there was no evidence of any organization having been implicated in the explosion. He advised that no suspects had been developed in conjunction with this event, no indictments returned, and no arrests were made.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 7, 1959

✓
BOMBING OF NEGRO RESIDENCE, *Address*
[redacted]

July 2, 1958,
Columbus, Georgia

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In the July 2, 1958, issue of "The Columbus Enquirer" appeared an article reporting that a dynamite blast damaged a frame home occupied by five Negroes in a white neighborhood off of Hamilton Road, Columbus, Georgia. The house damaged was located at 2015 Fifth Avenue, and had been owned by a Colored person since April 17, 1958, and she has resided in this house since June 3, 1958. According to the article, Captain ADAIR of the Columbus Police Department, after surveying the damage, advised that the explosive was either thrown against the house or dropped over a wire fence surrounding the property, between the house and the sidewalk. The explosion was caused by dynamite about two feet from the window of the house. Further damage included window breakage, tearing the blinds from their hangers and breaking plastering from the walls and ceilings.

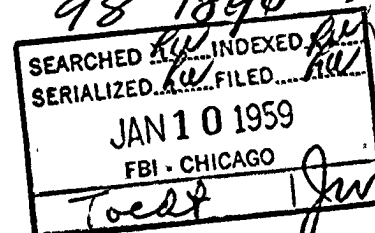
The article further commented regarding an anonymous phone call to Columbus newsmen on July 1, 1958, wherein the caller profanely described plans for bombing the Prince Hall Masonic Temple, where the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., of Montgomery, Alabama, was to speak on Tuesday night. No disturbances occurred at this meeting.

Later that evening about 12:30 midnight, the explosion occurred at the residence of [redacted]

On November 19, 1958, Columbus, Georgia Police Department Report #24690 was examined which reflects that an explosion believed to have been dynamite occurred on July 2, 1958, at 12:30 AM, Wednesday morning at the residence of [redacted]

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[redacted] Columbus, Georgia. Report described residence as Negro-occupied in fringe community between white and colored areas. There was no indication that incident occurred as a result of an organizational activity. Report indicates no arrests, indictments, or suspects developed regarding this event.



On November 19, 1958, Chief of Detectives HENRY T. WHITLEY and Chief EDWARD S. MONCRIEFF, Columbus Police Department, advised that the crime scene search conducted at the time of the "bombing" developed some indication of a possible "inside job" in this incident. They stated facts contributing to this suspicion include statement of [redacted] wherein she claims to have been in bed in the front room at the time of the explosion, which room was exposed to the direct force of the blast. The blast shattered windows and loosened plastering in the room, however, the condition of the bed clothing in this bed led them to believe no one was in this bed at the time of the blast due to the fact finely splintered fragments of glass were scattered evenly over the bed as well as residue from the plastering. This material was evenly distributed over the entire bed which indicated to them that the bed was not occupied at the time of the explosion, otherwise an area where [redacted] was laying asleep would have been relatively free from debris.

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Chief MONCRIEFF stated that the Rev. MARTIN KING of Montgomery, Alabama, a leader in integration had made a speech alleging race hatreds and persecutions of Negroes that same night in Columbus and shortly before the blast. He was of the opinion that this incident may have been designed to emphasize Rev. KING's allegations and to obtain publicity and sympathy for various colored organizations or groups making issues of the race difficulties.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 7, 1959

BOMBING OF THE TEMPLE,
1589 PEACHTREE ROAD, N. W.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
OCTOBER 12, 1958

Investigation conducted by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in cooperation with officers of the Atlanta Police Department regarding the bombing of the Atlanta Temple, Atlanta, Georgia, October 12, 1958, is summarized as follows:

A bomb of undetermined high-order explosive was placed in entranceway of Educational Building, which building is attached to and located immediately at the rear of the Temple. The bomb exploded at 3:37 AM, Sunday Morning, October 12, 1958, causing extensive damage estimated at \$200,000.00. No remains of detonating device or other physical evidence located at scene of explosion.

At approximately 3:45 AM, same date, an anonymous telephone call was received by a night employee of the United Press International News Service, wherein caller identified himself as [redacted] of Confederate Underground and advised that the Temple had just been blown up.

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At 6:20 PM, October 12, 1958, anonymous call was received by the wife of the Rabbi of the Temple and was informed that the caller was one of the persons who bombed the Temple. This caller further warned that dynamite had been placed under the Rabbi's home.

At 6:16 PM, on October 12, 1958, an anonymous call was received at WSB Television Station and the caller stated he was from the Confederate Underground and warned that the Television Station was going to be blown up.

Laboratory examination of material found at the scene of captioned crime failed to locate anything by which any item could be associated with the container and/or the explosive charge involved in this case. Carbon deposits observed, undoubtedly a decomposition product of the explosive material involved, however, nothing was found which could be associated with a specific explosive material. Possibility of the use of military type explosive is suggested, but it has not been possible to determine the specific explosive involved. It is known that a high-order type of material was

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used and the most readily available material of this type is dynamite, but examination of residue examined cannot confirm that dynamite was used.

During investigation on October 21, 1958, a cache of 21 sticks of 60% Atlas gelatin dynamite in deteriorated condition attached to Atlas Electrical blasting caps located Chamblee, Georgia. Impossible to determine or establish any connection between this dynamite and persons charged with being involved in bombing of The Atlanta Temple.

In addition to the above-mentioned find of dynamite, additional dynamite was located on November 18, 1958, at Stone Mountain, Georgia; November 19, 1958, at Forrest Park, Georgia; and also on October 29, 1958, in Atlanta, Georgia.

As a result of investigation, WALLACE HUGH ALLEN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were arrested by the Atlanta Police Department. [REDACTED] on October 13, 1958, furnished a statement to the Atlanta Police Department, wherein he advised that in May of 1958, at a meeting of the National States Rights Party, plans had been discussed by [REDACTED] ALLEN, [REDACTED] for the dynamiting of The Temple in Atlanta; however, no date was set for this bombing. The [REDACTED] brothers were mentioned as possible participants. [REDACTED] subsequently denied the veracity of the above statement.

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On October 17, 1958, a grand jury convening in Fulton County, Atlanta, Georgia, returned indictments against ALLEN, [REDACTED] charging them with a violation of a Georgia Code relating to the destruction of a house of worship.

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Investigation further reflects that JESSE BENJAMIN STONER, EMMETT O'NEAL MORRIS, IRA CLABOURNE JETT, EMORY CARNEY BURKE, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] were also considered as possible suspects, having a connection with the bombing of The Atlanta Temple.

Investigation has developed that ALLEN, [redacted] [redacted] have had past connections with the United White Party, and are currently associated with the National States Rights Party, which group has voiced violent anti-semitic feelings. Investigation has failed to indicate membership on the part of the [redacted] STONER in The National States Rights Party even though they are known to some of the members of the National States Rights Party. It is further noted that STONER was the founder and former head of The Christian Anti-Jewish Party, and that his principal members in this organization were the [redacted] brothers.

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All of the above-named individuals were considered as possible suspects in the bombing of The Atlanta Temple either because of their association with The National States Rights Party, The Christian Anti-Jewish Party, the now defunct Columbians, Inc., or because of close association with one or more of those five individuals indicted on October 17, 1958, by the Fulton County Grand Jury in conjunction with the bombing of The Atlanta Temple.

[redacted] was tried in Superior Court Fulton County, Georgia, commencing December 1, 1958, which trial resulted in a mistrial with nine jurors voting for conviction, and three for acquittal.

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[redacted] is scheduled for retrial in Fulton County, Georgia, commencing on January 12, 1959. No trial date has been set for the trial of others indicted in this matter, all of whom are out on bond at this time.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 7, 1959

BOMBING OF TWO AUTOMOBILES AND A
HOME IN BAKER COUNTY, NEAR ALBANY,
GEORGIA, ON DECEMBER 12, 1957

On April 2, 1958, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that in December 1957, exact date not recalled, that while living with his grandmother in rural Baker County, Georgia he observed a car which he believed to be a 1957 Ford Fairlane 500 pull in the front yard and stop at [redacted] house. He advised [redacted] car was at this time already in the yard. He recalled that as the car backed out of [redacted] yard at [redacted] Newton, Georgia, the headlights were on and the car departed at a high speed past the house where I was. As the car went by he heard noises which he thought were firecrackers, but upon looking closer noted flashes and was convinced they were guns being discharged from the car. Immediately thereafter an explosion went off under [redacted] car.

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On March 28, 1958, [redacted] advised that on Thursday night around 10:00 PM, December 12, 1957, he heard an explosion outside his house and upon looking out he saw his car, a 1950 Dodge had been bombed. He advised that dynamite was used in bombing his car as he saw bits of paper from a dynamite wrapper on the ground. He advised his car was a total wreck as a result of the bomb placed under the transmission and insurance settled claim.

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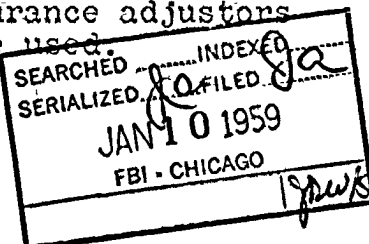
[redacted] Newton, Georgia, on December 20, 1957, advised that at about 9:00 PM on Thursday night, December 12, 1957, while visiting a neighbor he heard an explosion. He advised that upon returning home he found that his car, a 1951 Oldsmobile had been bombed and was a total loss as a result of this explosion.

On December 20, 1957, [redacted] Newton, Georgia, advised that on Thursday, December 12, 1957, at about 10:00 PM he heard a gun fired in his yard which was followed by an explosion. He advised after the explosion he determined that his front porch had been demolished by the explosion and that some windows in his house were knocked out. Insurance covered the \$275 damage to [redacted] house and insurance adjustors could not advise as to the type of explosive used.

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On March 28, 1958, Sheriff LEE WARREN JOHNSON, Baker County, Newton, Georgia, advised he received no official complaints regarding the bombings of the two cars and the house, however, he had heard of the explosions. He stated that about two weeks after the explosions he accompanied GBI Agents in making an investigation. Based on this investigation he estimated that three or four sticks of dynamite were used under each of the two cars and that about one and one-half sticks were used at [] house.

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Sheriff JOHNSON advised that as a result of his investigation no arrests were made, no one was indicted and no suspects were developed.

On March 29, 1958, the investigative report of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) was reviewed as it related to bombings in Baker County, Georgia, on December 12, 1957. No other pertinent data regarding the explosions was shown to have been developed by the GBI.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

1/30/59

JPW SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

**BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS**

Re Bureau airtels dated November 17, 1958, and January 16, 1959; and re Chicago letter dated December 31, 1958.

As of January 25, 1959, all instructions contained in Bureau airtel dated November 17, 1958, have been complied with.

As instructed in Bureau airtel dated January 16, 1959, the following information is set forth:

(1) The following individuals are being considered as potential suspects in bombing matters in the Chicago area:



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Concerning the above individuals, it has recently been reported by a PCI that [redacted] committed a bombing or bombings of certain vacant residences on Chicago's Southwest side in late summer, 1958. The purpose of the bombing was to discourage Negroes from moving into residences they had purchased in a previously all-white neighborhood. [redacted] had no personal interest in the matter, but were hired for the job by [redacted] a realtor, who allegedly had real estate in the neighborhood of the bombings. Contact is being maintained with the PCI and efforts are being made to develop sources in a position to furnish additional information concerning these individuals and their activities.

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Early in the morning of January 11, 1959, these individuals were stopped in an automobile on Chicago's South side by officers of the Chicago Police Department for failure to have a

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See Chicago file
1/30/59
JPW

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tail light. At the time, it was noted that they were in possession of a .22 caliber rifle and ammunition. A subsequent search of the automobile revealed the presence, under a seat, of two cardboard containers, approximately five inches high and three inches in circumference, each of which contained a mixture of black powder, aluminum dust, and gold dust, the tops of which were sealed and through which extended a short length of safety fuse, to which was attached a lamp wick. [redacted] disclaimed any knowledge of the "bombs". [redacted] maintained he had found them in an open field in the vicinity of the arrest. After a hearing on January 13, 1959, [redacted] was released on bond of \$5,000, and [redacted] on bond of \$2,500, and the case was set for February 13, 1959. Efforts are being made to develop sources in a position to furnish additional information concerning these individuals and their activities.

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(2) PCI [redacted] furnished the information concerning [redacted] Chicago is attempting to guide this individual in order that he may achieve closer contact with the above individuals and others who may be engaged in this type of activity. Contact of other available sources is also being made to learn of any other suspects.

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(3) There are, in the Chicago Division, no klan-type organizations under active investigation.

(4) Chicago has no pending cases on individuals involved in klan-type activities.

(5) No active investigation is presently being conducted of any hate-type organizations.

(6) Pending cases on individuals involved in hate activity, current status of investigation, and basis for investigation follows:

WILLIAM B. WERNECKE

This individual has admitted association with members of the German-American Bund prior to World War II. He has stated he believes Jews to be un-American, that they should not be allowed to mix with white people, that Negroes should not be citizens, and not allowed to vote or associate with white people. He was convicted in 1943 for violation of the Selective Training and Service Act, hired two individuals in 1958 to bomb a residence,

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and participated in a department store bombing in Chicago prior to World War II. He possesses large quantities of dynamite for use on a farm, and reportedly has instructed others in the use of explosives and is an associate of other "hate" individuals. Background investigation concerning WERNECKE has been conducted.

By letter dated January 12, 1959, the Bureau granted authority to interview WERNECKE. Upon completion of interview, a report will be submitted.

FORREST ALLEN MANN, JR.

MANN originated an organization known as the Christian Patriots Crusade, the main activity of which consists of the distribution of "hate" literature. Articles in that publication are violently anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. MANN has also been connected with the giving of instructions for the construction of black powder bombs, is a known associate of other "hate" individuals, and stated he heartedly approved of recent bombings of Jewish Temples. Background investigation concerning MANN has been completed and a closing report is in dictation.

MATTHIAS KOEHL

KOEHL was affiliated with, and formerly headed, the uniformed corps of the National Renaissance Party, an anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, neofascist organization. He also was active in the formation of, and was a national organizer for, the United White Party, later merged into the National States Rights Party. He is a leader in the Realpolitical Institute, an anti-Communist, anti-Semitic, pro-white organization, which circularizes "hate" sheets. In a letter to his draft board in 1956, KOEHL wrote that he is ready to assist in the killing of Jews any time so called upon to serve his country. A pending inactive report has been submitted.

MAYNARD (MAX) NELSEN

This individual originated an organization known as the Realpolitical Institute, mentioned above. Background investigation has been completed, neighborhood and employment sources established, and a pending inactive report submitted.

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS

This individual resides with MATTHIAS KOEHL and is closely associated with MAYNARD (MAX) NELSEN in activities of

CG 98-1890

the Realpolitical Institute, being listed in 1956 as Director of that organization (all mentioned above). MULLINS and NELSEN also are associated in an organization known as N & M Associates, the main purpose of which is the dissemination of "hate" literature. In investigation of this individual, a pending report has been submitted and leads are outstanding in other offices.

JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS

This individual was an organizer and founder of the White Circle League of America in 1949, and has been active in that and other anti-Semitic and anti-Negro organizations. Background investigation is continuing on this individual, and a report is in dictation.

Chicago will continue to advise of progress monthly.

F B I

Date: January 16, 1959

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Atlanta

From: Director, FBI

**BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS**

ReBuairtel to SAC, Albany, with copies to all continental offices 11-17-58 which instructed that each office submit progress reports to reach the Bureau by the first working day of each month.

The next report to be submitted by each office receiving this communication is to include the following information:

1. Complete list of potential suspects showing basis of selection for each suspect and status of processing of each suspect.

2. List of active and potential informants with brief statement as to value and status of each one and brief statement as to action being taken to improve coverage.

2 - Baltimore	2 - Jacksonville	2 - Oklahoma City
2 - Birmingham	2 - Knoxville	2 - Philadelphia
2 - Boston	2 - Little Rock	2 - Pittsburgh
2 - Butte	2 - Los Angeles	2 - Portland
2 - Charlotte	2 - Louisville	2 - Richmond
2 - Cincinnati	2 - Memphis	2 - St. Louis
2 - Chicago	2 - Miami	2 - San Antonio
2 - Cleveland	2 - Minneapolis	2 - San Diego
2 - Dallas	2 - Mobile	2 - San Francisco
2 - Denver	2 - Newark	2 - Savannah
2 - Detroit	2 - New Haven	2 - Seattle
2 - El Paso	2 - New Orleans	2 - Springfield
2 - Houston	2 - New York	2 - Washington Field
2 - Indianapolis	2 - Norfolk	

98-1890-107

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JR

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

Airtel to SAC, Atlanta
RE: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS

3. List of Klan-type organizations under active investigation with brief statement as to current status and estimated membership of each organization.

4. List of cases pending on individuals involved in Klan-type activity with brief statement as to basis for investigation of each together with current status of investigation.

5. List of hate-type organizations under active investigation with brief statement as to basis for investigation and current status of each organization.

6. List of pending cases on individuals involved in hate activity with brief statement as to basis for investigation and current status of investigation.

7. List of any other pending cases opened under this program with basis for investigation and current status.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-07-2011

(U) ~~(S)~~ RACIAL INFORMANTS -- Reference is made to Bureau airtel to all continental offices dated November 7, 1958, captioned "Hate Organizations, Racial Matters." In this airtel the field was instructed that certain designated hate groups should carry the character "Racial Matters."

Effective immediately all security informants who furnish information exclusively concerning any of these organizations or any new related organizations which you uncover should be designated as criminal informants and they should carry the letter suffix C(RAC). The potential informants should be abbreviated PCI(RAC). For example, the current symbol of one of these informants in the Atlanta Office is [redacted] henceforth, this informant will be carried as [redacted]

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In relation to time spent developing racial informants, you should henceforth include this time on number three cards or daily reports under the designation TOPCI (time spent developing potential criminal informants).

2/17/59
SAC LETTER NO. 59-9

CC - 137-00-26
105-00-156

98-1890-108

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Special Agents in Charge may authorize preliminary ~~interviews with individuals to determine whether they are~~ willing and able to furnish information relative to the above or related organizations. Prior Bureau authority is necessary in order to conduct preliminary interviews with officials, national or local, of these hate groups. Prior Bureau authority is also necessary before making preliminary interviews with individuals employed in the newspaper field, educational field, radio and television industry and the like for the purpose of determining whether they are willing and able to assist the Bureau in these racial matters.

During such interview, no attempt should be made to develop the individual as an informant. If he is cooperative and has a potential for development as an informant, complete background information should be obtained and specific Bureau authority requested to develop him as an informant.

The above instructions do not change existing Bureau instructions concerning White Citizens Councils. No investigation of a White Citizens Council is to be made without definite indication that such council advocates force and violence and in each instance prior Bureau authority is necessary for interviews and investigations.

In handling these informants and submitting correspondence relative thereto, you should continue to follow the procedures that you have in the past under Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions. Manual and Handbook changes are being prepared and upon receipt of these, the policy concerning the handling of these informants will appear in Section 108 of the Manual of Instructions for your guidance.

Effective immediately the classification 137 should be used on correspondence and case files concerning racial informants. Inasmuch as each office has only a comparatively few such cases in this category, these files and correspondence should be changed to the classification 137.

Within 15 days after receipt of this letter, you are instructed to submit to the Bureau a list of all approved informants in this category and the new symbol numbers you have assigned. This letter should also reflect the previous symbol numbers. In addition, the names of those potential racial informants under development should also be set out in your letter, and the type of information they are able to furnish.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO 62-6

DATE: 2/10/59

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7CSUBJECT: WINNECONNA LAKES AREA
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION--
INFORMATION CONCERNING
MISCELLANEOUS

[REDACTED] Chicago, who stated he is employed as an Instructor, Chemical Engineering Dept., Illinois Institute of Technology, 3300 S. Federal, Chicago, appeared at the office on 2/6/59 and advised the writer as follows.

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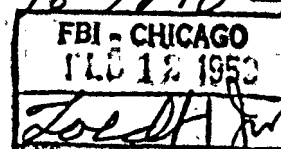
He is the [REDACTED] of the Winneconna Lakes Area Improvement Association which is an unofficial neighborhood association organized about 1½ years ago. The Assn concerns itself with the area lying roughly between 76th and 83rd Streets and between Vincennes Ave. on the East and the Rock Island RR tracks (700 West) on the West. The area is about 7 blocks long and about 3 or 4 blocks wide and contains an estimated 1000 families. There are about 100 dues paying members of the Assn.

The above area is one of the so-called fringe areas of Chicago, an area of predominately white residents undergoing encroachment by the so-called "black belt", the predominately Negro section of the city. The recent pattern in this part of the city has been that Negro families would start moving into a white area, following which the great majority of white home owners would sell out and move so that in a relatively short period of time the area would be inhabited predominately by colored people. At present only a few Negro families reside in the Winneconna area.

Captioned Assn was organized and is functioning in an attempt by the members to conduct an intelligent, reasonable, legal, and sane approach to above described problem and in an attempt to avoid any trouble or hysteria such as has occurred in similar situations in other sections of Chicago. Rather than try to keep Negroes out of the neighborhood, the Assn. has undertaken to encourage White families to move into the neighborhood, as well as encouraging present White home owners to remain and maintain the quality and character of the neighborhood.

GMD:gmd

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pls index
marked PP 12*



[] went on to advise that adjoining the Winneconna neighborhood on the East is a similar neighborhood which has a comparable neighborhood organization reportedly named the West Chatham Improvement Association. Their []

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Upon the invitation of [] a Board member of the Winneconna Assn., met with [] and his [] (phonetic), at the Church of God, 81st St. and LaSalle St., on 2/3/59. On this occasion [] explained that to preserve the White character of their neighborhood, the West Chatham Assn. had availed themselves of the "services" of some sort of a "Protective Association". In substance, the agreement was that in return for a fee of 50¢ per family per month, to be collected by block captains from Assn members and turned over in cash to the Protective Assn., the Protective Assn. would undertake to prevent Negro families from buying into the neighborhood. It was indicated the Protective Assn. would accomplish this by bringing the necessary pressure to "persuade" White property owners not to sell to a Negro in the event investigation disclosed such was their intention. [] alleged he did not know who was in or behind the Protective Assn and that his only contact with it was through a [] (phonetic) from the Halbine Improvement Association (phonetic), a neighborhood association covering the area from 67th to 71st St. and from Racine to Halsted St. It was indicated that this Protective Assn is also active in other sections of the city and reportedly has had some success in its efforts.

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[] explained to [] that he would like to see the Winneconna Assn also subscribe to the services of this Protective Assn since he had been given to understand that the Protective Assn feels [] area is too small for them to service profitably. Accordingly [] is soliciting other neighboring areas to go along with the program.

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[] stated he advised [] he was not in a position to pass decision on the matter and invited [] to come to a meeting of the Winneconna Assn and present the matter to the Board members. [] accordingly came to a meeting of some of the Winneconna Assn Board members held at the home of one of the members at [] on 2/5/59, at which time [] again outlined the proposal.

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[] advised he is not in favor of his Association going along with this program and signing up with this mysterious Protective Assn. The other Board members of the Winneconna Assn reportedly share the same view and it is expected that [] will be so notified.

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[] stated that this scheme has all the earmarks of a big "shakedown" racket, in his opinion. He stated he knows of no specific instances of wrongdoing or intimidation on the part of any individual or organization. [] stated that he has brought the above facts to the attention of a [] of the Mayor's Committee on Civil Rights.

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Attached are three pages in the handwriting of [] made available by [] in which he has summarized in his own words the substance of the above information.

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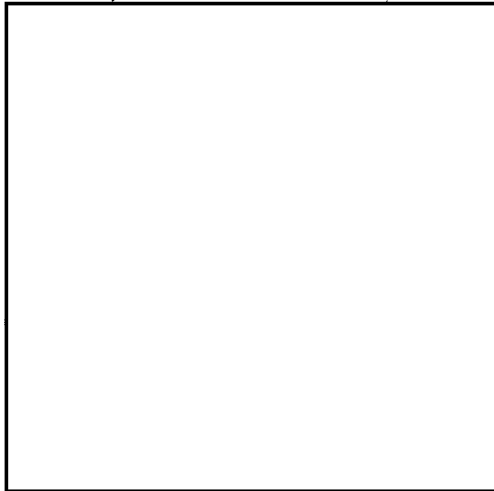
A search of the indices of the Chicago Office failed to disclose any references identifiable with [] the Winneconna Lakes Area Improvement Assn. or the West Chatham Improvement Assn.

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Notes on meeting of some board members of Waukegan Lakes Area Improvement Association with [redacted]

[redacted] (spelling uncertain) from the West Chatham Improvement Association at 7119 S. Normal Avenue 2/5/59

Board members present:



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[redacted] proposes that there is available a protective association which for the sum of fifty cents per family per month provide for our area the following services.

1. Upon request report of any property that is being shown to negroes they will check to determine whether transfer of title is in process
2. They will contact those who propose to sell to negroes and try to persuade them not to sell. Intimidation is the clear means of persuasion.
3. In the event that a sale does take place they will undertake to harass and otherwise punish the seller

[redacted] contacted this association through [redacted] from the Halcyon Improvement Association (67-71, Racine to Halsted Avenue). He says he has no further contact with the association. [redacted] connection with it is uncertain. The collection of homeowners fees will be made by block captains and ultimately delivered (cash no checks) presumably to [redacted]. The block captains discussed the service before its acceptance by West Chatham but the individual homeowners do not necessarily know exactly what services are being obtained with their money.

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Beyond [] apparently knows nothing of the identity of the organization or individuals who comprise it, or exactly what they say or do, or what use they will make of the money in fact no control over the protective association activity. b6 b7C

All Mr. [] needs to do is phone in a report of apparent sales activity. He does not feel he is subject to criminal prosecution in the event that arson or similar criminal actions occur because the link between himself and the act has so many different individuals in it. He discounts the likelihood of himself being subject to blackmail.

When asked how he knew that the organization was ready to function as advertised Sinner said it had already been used on several families in the vicinity of 81st and Lafayette where several negro own property and some of the whites had thought to sell. Good results are reported in that the whites have now decided to stay.

It is alleged that this association has been active in Trumbull Park where they set off 3000 bombs [apparently fireworks], have bribed policemen and obtained unspecified political favors useful to their work in that area. It is alleged they are also responsible for disturbances in the Halicme area [there was a bombing there last year as I recall]. The Trumbull Park people currently pay \$5 per month per family for the service.

[] said this association is not the trident league [] said when he talked to these people they told him his area was too small for them to handle with only \$125 per month and they asked him to get neighboring areas to go along with the program. He has contacted several and it appears that the association in the area from 84-87th, [] will subscribe b6 b7C

since they have already tried intimidation on their own
and have been afraid someone might call their bluff.

At the meeting [redacted] and I had with her [redacted]
[redacted] at the Church of God, 81st and Laballe on
~~Wednesday~~ I was led to believe the area as far west as
Western Avenue was being solicited for the association by [redacted]

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Tuesday, ~~Feb 3~~ ^{Feb 3}, 1959

To clarify: ^{2/2/59} Monday, when I got home from work I
had a note asking me to call [redacted] next day.
He invited me and [redacted] to a meeting of the association
and suggested we might talk out mutual problems
afterwards. After the general meeting of the association
the basic elements of the protection program were
set out and I told [redacted] I was not in position
to pass on this proposal but asked him if he
would like to attend our regular meeting Feb 5
and talk to some of our directors. He agreed and
the previous material notes the substance of the
conversation which took place from about 9:45 to
midnight on Thursday Feb 5.

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212 West Monroe Street
Chicago 6, Illinois
February 13, 1959

[redacted]
[redacted] WFMT
221 North LaSalle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

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b7C

Dear [redacted]

This will acknowledge your letter of February 7, 1959, in which you enclosed certain material received through the mails.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your efforts in furnishing such material to this office.

Very truly yours,


R.D. AUERBACH
Special Agent in Charge

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b7C

1- [redacted]
①-Chicago (98-1890)

JOHN W. TOEDT:NCS
(2)

98-1890-111

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

DATE: 3/10/59

FROM : SA JOHN W. TOEDT

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re form FD 302 which is filed in captioned case, reflecting interview on February 26, 1959 with [redacted] Realtor, 3859 West 26th Street.

While [redacted] denied any knowledge of any bombings in Chicago and insisted he was eased out of the South-Lawndale-Crawford Real Estate Board for refusing to stop selling property to Negroes and Puerto Ricans, it appeared that he was in possession of additional information in that regard. He did take a note of the agents identities and stated he would attempt to obtain further information. It was noted that [redacted] had on his person a pen bearing the name "Mc Coy Electrical Company". He has been connected, by other sources, with [redacted], Electrical Contractor located in the vicinity of [redacted]

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[redacted] also indicated a knowledge of one [redacted] though he disclaimed any further knowledge of him other than that he might be located at a tavern at the intersection of 26th and California Streets. He denied knowledge of [redacted]

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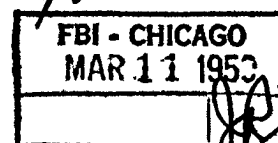
It is believed that additional information may be obtained from [redacted] and recontact with him is planned.

Reference is also made to form 302 reflecting interview with [redacted] Mascarella Realty Company, 7041 West Grand Avenue concerning WILLIAM B. WERNECKE which is filed in 98-1891. [redacted] stated that [redacted] Chicago, who is self-employed as a real estate salesman has been very closely associated with WERNECKE and would be the individual most likely to know of WERNECKE's whereabouts at a given time.

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b7C

1 - 98-1891
1 - 65-582

JWT:JEM
(3)



[] stated he is presently unaware of the present residence address or employment of [] but that his mother, [] resides on [] and that [] probably could be located through her.

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Reference is further made to FD 302 regarding interview with [] which is filed in 98-1891. [] stated that one [] a private detective who formerly was associated with WERNECKE is presently at odds with him and would be able to furnish additional information and possibly account for WERNECKE's whereabouts during October, 1958.

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[] related that one [] who resides in either [] Illinois also holds a license as a real estate salesman through WERNECKE as a broker and would be able to furnish information concerning him.

According to [] WERNECKE is presently keeping company with [] who resides at [] Chicago and who is employed as a waitress. [] was of the opinion that [] might also know of WERNECKE's whereabouts during October, 1958. Other close friends of WERNECKE, according to [] are []

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[] an antique dealer in [] Illinois. [] stated that she also had met JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS and EUSTACE MULLINS through WERNECKE. She stated she knew nothing concerning these individuals but did know they both had stayed with [] during the past summer of 1958.

Relative to WERNECKE's recent arrest, along with [] by the Chicago Police Department in connection with a conspiracy against [] stated she is of the opinion that WERNECKE has been "framed" by [] She related that WERNECKE [] were the one time associated in the real estate business but that they came into serious disagreement because of alleged dishonesty practiced on the part of [] against [] One example, she stated, was the fact that WERNECKE had expressed a desire to sell his residence at 6250 North Wayne Avenue and he [] had decided on the price he would be able to get for it and that [] would handle this sale. [] subsequently [] WERNECKE at that price,

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b7C

CG 98-1890

after having already located a party who was willing to buy it at a higher price. [redacted] then resold it at the higher price and pocketed the extra profit as well as declining to pay WERNECKE a commission, which he was entitled to as the broker. WERNECKE subsequently has had ill feelings toward [redacted] and has expressed it frequently. [redacted]

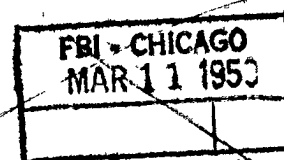
became acquainted with WERNECKE at [redacted] residence on December 25, 1958. He was a friend of [redacted] who is in the printing business with one [redacted]

[redacted] employ [redacted] a cousin of [redacted] as a salesman and both [redacted]

[redacted] was to attend dinner at the [redacted] residence on December 25, 1958 and when seeing [redacted] in the vicinity of her residence asked him to drive her to the [redacted] address. Upon arrival there, [redacted] stayed for dinner where he met WERNECKE who was also a guest. On that occasion [redacted] who was unemployed, agreed to assist WERNECKE for a few days in packing his belongings at [redacted]. According to [redacted] [redacted] stayed with WERNECKE until recently. WERNECKE supported him. It was her opinion that [redacted] conspired against WERNECKE in this instance, [redacted] in order to get WERNECKE out of the way and [redacted] because he had been unable to "extort" additional money from WERNECKE.

She stated that on the night previous to being arrested at the [redacted] residence, [redacted] was at her home in a drunken condition and also threatened to "get" WERNECKE. It was her further understanding that [redacted] provided bail for [redacted] following his arrest.

[redacted] related that WERNECKE owns property located at 1767 Armitage, 876 North Wells, 930 North Wells, 210 Walton, 209 Locust and 3927 Francisco Avenue. She stated that all of the buildings presently are vacant except the building located at 1767 Armitage and that ownership of these properties as well as a record of the sale of his property at 6250 North Wayne would be recorded at the Chicago Title and Trust Company.



Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References) | |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
[REDACTED]			
98-1890-96 p. 2			
87-7985-304 p. 3			
[REDACTED]			
87-7985-86			
80-414-11			
87-10851-40.2			
[REDACTED]			
87-8505-3			
[REDACTED]			
[REDACTED]			
[REDACTED]			
87-11986-16			
[REDACTED]			
87-11986-16			
91-1818-42 p. 4			

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

3-18-59
(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical	? - Not identifiable
NI - Not identical	U - Unavailable reference

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TO: CHIEF CLERK

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File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
[REDACTED]		6-57	
65-1576-64			
100-12542-1B1339			
[REDACTED]			
65-1576-1a14	Q D 123		
99-144-69			
[REDACTED]			
99-144-69			
[REDACTED]		5-58	
15-0-205502			
[REDACTED]			
98-1890-960	Q 2		
[REDACTED]			
42-0-144	U		
[REDACTED]		11-55	
9-0-1396	Q 1		
62-0-22471	Q 1	10-58	

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References) | |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
		7-57	
65-145-1920 p 13, 15			
100-D-17126		consolidated	
100-D-17666			
subscribers only listed on			
		11-57	
47-45324			
105-3907-5		1-57	
Joseph Beaucharnais		consolidated	
105-17094		3-57	
65-582-188		2-59	cont. next page
98-1891-78		2-59	
98-1890-67 p 2		12-58	
98-1890-67 p 3		12-58	
105-1709-21		10-58	
105-4630 p 2		10-58	
105-4630-14 p 3		9-58	

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References) | |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
105-4630-19 p10	/		
105-4630-22 p2			consolidated
105-4630-1A2 p10			
105-4630-16 p5		9-58	
105-4630-14 p2			
105-4630-12		9-58	
100-19491-2476			
105-2857-25			
100-1816-184 (26) p1			
105-291-212 p2			
105-3907-5			
105-3996-1 placed in			
105-5123			
100-19491-24129			
100-19491-2462			
105-3698-1A3 p5			
100-2261-1032			

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File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
105-3213-1	/		Consolidated
100-1816-104 (24)			
105-1902-235		11-55	
100-3466-312			
100-1816-102 (20) q1			
105-291-10 (22) q1			
100-1521-104 (5) q3			
100-19491-1030			
105-291-157 q2			
100-28869-2			
100-19491-1131 q2			
105-1096-7			
100-19491-1047			
105-1374-28			
105-1152-15			
105-2790-50			
105-2790-51			
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Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

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All References

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Criminal References Only

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Main Subversive Case Files Only

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Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

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Subversive References Only

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Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
Joe Beaucharnais 105-2857-1212		10-57	Consolidated
100-19491-2509		4-57	
61-867-2336 p2		1-55	
Beaucharnais		3-59	
105-1695-2186			
105-1334-56 p4		12-55	
Joseph Beaucharnais		10-55	
105-4630-124 p2			
Joe Beaucharnais		1-59	Consolidated
95-1591-52 p3			
105-1728-2		3-54	
Joe Beaucharnais		9-58	
105-4600-19 p10			
Joe Beaucharnais		1-59	
95-1591-52 p3			

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References) | |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
Joseph Blanchard		3-58	
105-3677-13 p27			
Joe Blanchard		2-59	
98-1891-72			
105-4630-47 p11		1-59	
105-4630-19 p3		9-58	
105-4630-19 p10			
105-4630-22 p2			
Joseph Blanchard		10-58	
105-4630-22 p3			
[Redacted]			
100-125-5868 p98			
100-125-5868 p93			
100-11872-66 p2,7			
-417 p159			
100-125-I-19 p86			

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Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References) | |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
		1-53	
97-3770-77	24		
Easton Mullins		1-57	
125-1152 *			
100-0-76049	g1	5-57	
105-3202-10	12 g4	7-57	
105-3188-10	1	7-56	
105-456-10	4	6-54	
105-456-52		5-53	
105-0-2459		8-52	
100-1816-104	(24)	12-55	
105-2790-1A	10	11-55	
105-1334-51	g3	7-55	
105-1152-5		1-55	
100-1816-1B1	g1, 2	1-54	
105-4630-56	g12, 13	2-59	
105-0-4846	g1	3-59	

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File Review Symbols

I - Identical
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Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

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Subversive References Only

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Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
65-582-188 g4		2-59	
100-35287-25 g2		2-59	
98-1893-1A3		3-59	
98-1891-75		2-59	
100-35627-4 g3		2-59	
100-4630-45 g1		1-59	
105-4603-43 g3		12-58	
105-4630-104 g2		10-58	
105-4630-19 g4		9-58	
105-4630-102 g1		9-58	
105-3677-13 g25		3-58	
100-11500-616 g16		5-58	
105-2857-10-12		10-57	
105-1493-22		2-57	
105-2437-62		5-56	
105-1493-112		9-57	
100-7343-323 g1		11-55	
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File Review Symbols

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Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

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☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
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File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
105-2790-17		11-55	
100-1816-184(20) p3		3-57	
Eustace Clarence Mullins		9-52	
105-1152 *			
105-1493-1 p14		9-53	
Eustice Mullins			
105-4630-18 p3			
105-2437-82		1-57	
Source of info. - Assyrian			
105-1123-11		11-54	
65-582-188 p8		2-59	
		10-52	
105-1123-4			
121-886 *			
		12-55	

Requested by

105-2437-49

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

RLW

(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
 NI - Not identical
 ? - Not identifiable
 U - Unavailable reference

b6
b7C

Date _____

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases


Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

☐ Exact Spelling

All References

 Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

Criminal References Only

 Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

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Requested by

Squad	
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Extension

File No.

Searched by

(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORTDate March 10, 1959

[redacted] who is engaged in the real estate business at 3859 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on February 26, 1959, that he knew nothing concerning any bombings in the Chicago area. He stated he formerly had been a member of the South Lawndale-Crawford Real Estate Board, which is an organization of realtors operating in that immediate neighborhood but that he was eliminated from membership because he refused not to sell property to Negroes or Puerto Ricans. He produced a membership certificate of that organization on which it was reflected that as of March 1, 1958, the officers were [redacted]

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[redacted] He stated that also [redacted] dismissed from the organization were [redacted] and the Oscka Realty Company, located at 26th and St. Louis Street. He implied that this organization might have some connection with attempts to discourage Negroes and Puerto Ricans from moving into certain neighborhoods. He stated that [redacted] as well as one [redacted] of the Meinke Real Estate Company, located on 26th Street, approximately one block East of Kostner Avenue could probably furnish additional information concerning the South Lawndale-Crawford Real Estate Board.

Interview with [redacted] File # 98-1890 - 114
on 2/26/59 at 3859 W. 26th Street, Chicago Date dictated 3/4/59
on at Illinois

by Special Agent S. ROBERT J. DOLAN and JOHN W. TOEDT/JEM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORTDate March 31, 1959

On March 16, 1959 Mrs. RUTH WERNECKE, employed by the Drane Novelty Company, 1400 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised she lived with WILLIAM WERNECKE for approximately 8 years until July, 1958 when she separated from him and during that time knew of her own knowledge that both at their residence at 6250 North Wayne Avenue, Chicago, and on his farm at Huntley, Illinois, WILLIAM WERNECKE stored blasting supplies, including black powder in large drums, dynamite, fuse, detonators, and pipe fittings. She stated she has observed him construct "bombs", using black powder in insect spray type cans, which he taped shut with a fuse protruding from the top. She also observed him construct the same type of bomb but using a short length of lead pipe, in place of a can. She knew him to use an orange colored fuse and that he was in possession of coils of it. She also stated that she knew of WERNECKE to have set numerous explosions with both dynamite and black powder on his Huntley, Illinois farm. His explanation to her for this was that he was doing it to blast an excavation for a pond on the farm. She added, however, that WERNECKE has never gotten around to building a pond.

Several summers ago, according to Mrs. WERNECKE, [redacted] Georgia, spent several weeks at the WERNECKE farm and during that time he received instructions from WERNECKE in the use of the various explosive materials and participated with WERNECKE in setting numerous explosions on the farm. Again the explanation given her was that of building a pond. She was of the opinion that WERNECKE [redacted] were experimenting for the purpose of learning how much of each type of explosive it took to do a given amount of destruction. She further stated that EUSTACE MULLINS has also received instructions from WERNECKE at his farm in the handling of the above explosive materials.

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She stated that WERNECKE has purchased the above supplies from the Backkom Brothers Company in Huntley, Illinois and dynamite caps from [redacted] a representative of the Atlas Powder Company, who resides on [redacted] Illinois.

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Interview with Mrs. RUTH WERNECKE File # 98-1890-115
on 3/16/59 at 1400 North Halsted
Chicago, Illinois Date dictated 3/23/59
by Special Agents ROBERT J. DOLAN and JOHN W. TOEDT/MAD

CG 98-1891

In regard to the involvement of WILLIAM WERNECKE in damaging a Jewish-owned department store in Chicago, Mrs. WERNECKE stated that WERNECKE has told her he was responsible for inciting several other individuals to break windows in the downtown Chicago Goldblatt Brothers, Incorporated store. This incident occurred some time prior to World War II and was done as an anti-Semitic act. WERNECKE was not physically involved in the incident and was not arrested.

She continued that several years ago WERNECKE established the Nationalist Conservative Party in Chicago and advertised that fact in the local press. Through that advertising WERNECKE became acquainted with MATT KOEHL, EUSTACE MULLINS, and JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS, all anti-Semitic and anti-Negro extremists, who answered his ads. She stated that all of these individuals have spent sometime at WERNECKE's farm.

SAC, CHICAGO (98-1891)

4/2/59

SA JOHN W. TOEDT

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Bombing
of Temple, Atlanta, Georgia,
October 12, 1958
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On March 16, 1959 Mrs. RUTH WERNECKE, wife of
WILLIAM WERNECKE, was interviewed by SAs ROBERT J. DOLAN
and the writer, and furnished information as contained in
the attached FD 302.

WERNECKE also advised that EUSTACE MULLENS and
JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS stayed during the Summer of 1958 at
Huntley, Illinois with [redacted] who resides at [redacted]
[redacted]

She stated that WILLIAM WERNECKE, for the past
several years, has regularly been treated by one Dr. DEUTSCH,
a psychiatrist located at 334 West Barry Street, Chicago.

WERNECKE's only living relative in the Chicago area
to the knowledge of Mrs. WERNECKE is an aunt, BERTHA WERNECKE,
who resides at 1347 Eddy Street, Chicago, who presently
despises WERNECKE intensely.

She continued that WERNECKE was formerly married
to one VERONICA PECOCIAS, also known as BETTY PARKER, who with
a sister ANNA PECOCIAS and a brother PETER PARKER, presently
resides in Springfield, Illinois, possibly on 8th Avenue.

6-Chicago

1-98-1890

1-105-1152 (EUSTACE MULLENS)

1-105-3527 (MATT KOEHL)

1-105-1017 (JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS)

1-65-582 (WILLIAM WERNECKE)

JWT:MAD

(6)

98-1890-115A

FBI - CHICAGO
APR 6 1959
W

b6
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CG 98-1891

She also stated that WERNECKE has his auto serviced at the Roscoe-Ashland Service Station located on the northeast corner of Roscoe and Ashland Avenue, Chicago, and at the B&B Service Station, Huntley, Illinois. The Avondale Savings and Loan Company located on Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago held a mortgage on the WERNECKE residence at 6250 North Wayne Avenue, Chicago.

Note: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Subject's name and aliases		Address of subject		Character of case MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING RACIAL SITUATIONS	
Complainant		Complainant's address and telephone number Wk 4-12		Complaint received <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personal <input type="checkbox"/> Telephonic Date 3-2-59 Time	
Subject's Description	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Height	Hair	Build
	Age		Weight	Eyes	Complexion
	Scars, marks or other data				
Birth date and Birthplace					

Facts of complaint [redacted] advised he is an Assistant Special Agent for the ICRR at 12th and Michigan. He stated he is [redacted] of the Oakdale Community Association which is state chartered. He said the purpose of this organization is primarily civic betterment and that they collect dues of \$3.00 per member of which there are 300. b6 b7C

He stated that recently the neighborhood has been having a colored problem in that colored families have moved to within three blocks of the Oakdale section which is bounded by 87th Street on the North and 90th Place on the South, by Vincennes on the West and Holland Road on the East.

Knowing this, [redacted] of the West Chatham Improvement Association, a neighboring community, contacted [redacted] of the Oakdale Community Association and requested permission to meet with his community officials on Sunday 3-1-59. [redacted] stated [redacted] appeared at 1:30 p.m. with two individuals who refused to divulge their last names who were referred to as [redacted]. The Oakdale community officials present were [redacted] a CTA Executive, and [redacted] a window display decorator. b6 b7C

[redacted] told the group that in the Chatham area three buildings were sold to colored last November and that he and others in the Chatham Improvement Association were doing what they could to prevent sale of homes and buildings to colored in that area. He said he had spent a lot of time studying the Trumbull Park racial situation and had made inquiries of people familiar with the stoppage of colored infiltration and made an individual investigation as to what was done. He told the b6 b7C

Action Recommended

Paul D. Frankfurt

(Agent)

consider interviewing [redacted] as sources.

98-1890-1160
FBI - CHICAGO
MAR 4 1959
Loed [redacted] Nolan

group that the residents of the Trumbull Park area had hired an organization to deal with the people who wanted to sell to the colored and had been successful in frightening them off. For this protection residents in the Trumbull area are paying \$5.00 per month per building.

[] informed those present that he had gotten in touch with people in this organization who had indicated they could do the same thing for them and had agreed to solve their problems by charging 50 cents per month per building. He said they have 600 buildings in the Chatham area and had already made two payments to this organization of \$100 and \$150 per month as all residents did not pay. The organization had informed them that they must have at least \$300 per month and that those residents who refused to pay would be visited by someone in the organization and assured them that after this visit they would have no future trouble in collecting their monthly dues.

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b7C

[] said that [] several times instructed [] in what to say when asked questions and it appeared to [] that [] appeared to be two individuals who knew the muscle in the organization and were probably getting a kick back but were not actually the ones to perform the muscle.

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[] stated they wanted and needed additional neighborhood support in dealing with the negro problem and explained how they would handle the trouble and said the organization would approach the neighbors will to sell to negroes and inform them as follows:

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1. That if they persist in selling their home to negroes their home or their auto would be bombed.
2. That they (the organization) was part of the Syndicate and that even if they would sell and leave town immediately that they would track them down wherever they went as they were a national organization.

[] stated he inquired as to whom the money was paid and was informed that bombs cost a lot of money and that it went for salaries. [] indicated that they got a part of it but not all of it.

[] further stated this organization talked of engulfing the entire south side and eventually would go out to Everley Hills, Blue Island, and other fringe areas where people could afford to pay more.

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[] informed that he had learned that in the Chatham area where three residents had sold to negroes, the organization had traced them into new neighborhoods and had contacted their neighbors and informed them that they were "nigger lovers" and had sold ^{to negroes} in their old neighborhood and that they should be treated as an outcast.

[] stated [] commented that this organization was operating similar to a doctor treating cancer and insured that as long as the organization was paid that their treatments would not cease and consequently they would be able to keep down any trouble and keep the negroes out by force if necessary. They said if they failed to pay the negroes would surely come in and take over their area. [] stated there are also about 600 homes in the Oakdale area.

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An effort was made to ascertain from [] as to the identities of [] or who in the Syndicate was allegedly back of this organization. [] had no idea as to how this could be accomplished without directly contacting [] who was very secretive concerning who was behind the organization.

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[] commented that a meeting was to be held March 2, 1959, for election of new officers in the home of [] [] an active member in the neighborhood. [] stated he was anticipating leaving the Chicago area within the near future so that he would not be an officer in the coming year.

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follows: [] described the individual known as [] as

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b7C

White
Age - 55
Height - 5'8"
Weight - 190
Hair - gray and balding,
wears glasses
Round face
Small chin
Wide mouth
South European accent
Wore business suit

[] described [] as follows:

b6
b7C

White
Age - early 40's
Height - 5'8"
Weight - 190
Hair - dark brown
Eyes - brown
Very heavy beard
Square jaw
Business suit

[] commented that the Oakdale group was taking this matter under advisement and that he had convinced all of the present officers to vote against any sort of violence with the exception of []. He did not know what the attitude of any new officers might be toward joining.

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b7C

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

☐ Exact Spelling ☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only ☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ All References ☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only ☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Subversive References Only ☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

File & Serial Number

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

98-1890-109 P2

2 Wks Photom
Improvement Recd.

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b7C

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

JIN

5-11-59
(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical ? - Not identifiable
NI - Not identical U - Unavailable reference

(D) KLAN ORGANIZATIONS - HATE ORGANIZATIONS AND RACIAL INFORMANTS -
RACIAL MATTERS - BOMBING MATTERS -- Reference is made to the
following Bureau airtels with copies to each continental office:

1. Airtel to SAC, Albany dated 10-13-58 captioned
"INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE
ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY
GROUPS."
2. Airtel to SAC, Albany dated 10-16-58 captioned
"BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN
COMMUNITIES, RACIAL MATTERS."
3. Airtel to SAC, Albany dated 10-22-58 captioned
"BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS
BASIS."
4. Airtel to SAC, Albany dated 10-23-58 captioned
"BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS, RACIAL MATTERS."
5. Airtel to SAC, Albany dated 11-17-58 captioned
"BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS, RACIAL MATTERS."
6. Airtel to SAC, Atlanta dated 1-16-59 with copies to
all continental offices except Albany, Albuquerque,
Buffalo, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Omaha, Phoenix and
Salt Lake City, captioned "BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED
BOMBINGS, RACIAL MATTERS."

The above Bureau airtels instructed the field to
submit certain progress letters concerning Klan and hate
organizations and racial informants. An evaluation of these
programs has been made and in the interest of economy and

6/23/59

SAC LETTER NO. 59-39

cc - 157-2-8
157-00-6
105-00-168

98-1890-117

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 24 1959	
FBI - CHICAGO	

the saving of paper work both in the field and at the Seat of Government, the letters now being submitted are to be consolidated into one comprehensive letter which will be submitted by each field office on a semiannual basis. These letters should be submitted by each office according to the following schedule:

January 1 and July 1

Albany
Albuquerque
Atlanta
Baltimore

January 15 and July 15

Birmingham
Boston
Butte
Chicago

February 1 and August 1

Buffalo
Charlotte
Dallas
Denver

February 15 and August 15

Cincinnati
Detroit
El Paso
Kansas City

March 1 and September 1

Cleveland
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Los Angeles

March 15 and September 15

Houston
Louisville
Milwaukee
New Orleans

April 1 and October 1

Memphis
Newark
New Haven
Oklahoma City
St. Louis

April 15 and October 15

Omaha
Phoenix
New York
Knoxville

May 1 and November 1

Miami
Norfolk
Philadelphia
Portland
San Antonio

May 15 and November 15

Little Rock
Pittsburgh
Salt Lake City
San Diego

June 1 and December 1

Mobile
Richmond
Springfield
San Francisco

June 15 and December 15

Seattle
Savannah
Minneapolis
Washington Field

Therefore, no field office will submit any further letters that have been required by the referenced airtels but will follow the above schedule starting July 15, 1959. Accordingly, the first letters due under the new program will be from the Birmingham, Boston, Butte and Chicago Offices.

The semiannual letters are to contain the following information:

A. KLAN ORGANIZATIONS, HATE ORGANIZATIONS AND INFORMANT COVERAGE

1. Names of Klan and hate organizations active in your territory.
2. Coverage of each Klan broken down by Klaverns and each hate organization broken down into local chapters showing identities of informants and sources reporting on each.
3. Estimated membership by Klavern or chapter and basis for estimate.

B. RACIAL INFORMANTS BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION.

List the following under headquarters city and each resident agency within your Division.

1. Symbol numbers of all racial informants with indications as to which are regularly paid.
2. List of names or symbol numbers of all approved potential racial informants indicating those regularly paid.
3. List of name or symbol number of each confidential source indicating those which are regularly paid.

C. INDIVIDUALS UNDER PENDING INVESTIGATION

6/23/59
SAC LETTER NO. 59-39

List of individuals being investigated under provisions of Section 23 and Section 122, Manual of Instructions, other than potential bombing suspects.

D. POTENTIAL BOMBING SUSPECTS

List of potential bombing suspects of your office including description, basis of selection and other areas in which individual should be considered as suspect.

An original and one copy of this comprehensive letter should be submitted to the Bureau. All offices should submit letters according to the above schedule. Where there is no activity, a negative statement should be made. Appropriate manual changes are being prepared and will be forwarded to the field. No dissemination of this letter should be made outside of the Bureau and the letter should be given proper security in your office.

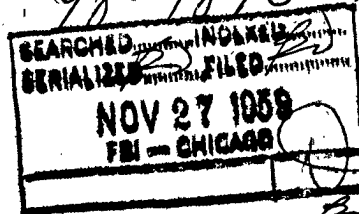
(N) RACIAL INFORMANT PROGRAM -- In one of our Southern offices recently, a discontinued potential informant on Klan matters misrepresented himself as a former FBI Agent while testifying in a child custody hearing. Although he had operated as a potential informant for only a few months and had been discontinued for some time, this situation again points up the need for thorough, intensive background investigation and careful personal scrutiny of such individuals.

Your attention is again directed to the need of preventing the development of an individual as a potential racial informant who may possess some weakness as to stability and reliability.

11/24/59

SAC LETTER NO. 59-71

CC - 157-2-28
CC - 137-00-69
CC - 105-00-174
CC - 157-00-9



Henceforth, after conducting intensive investigation of a potential informant as set forth in Section 107C, Manual of Instructions, you will transmit these results to the Bureau and request authority to further contact him during a probationary period to obtain information volunteered by him and to further evaluate his stability and reliability. During this probationary period you will take no active steps to direct the activities of the potential racial informant but, through close observation and scrutiny and by appropriate investigation, you will critically evaluate his stability and reliability. During this period he should be contacted personally at least once each two weeks as current rules provide.

When, based on the above considerations, you have become convinced he can be operated without danger of embarrassment to the Bureau, you must certify as to his stability and reliability and his indoctrination against disclosure as you now do in the regular four months' letters of progress and justification. Further, you must recommend that, based on observation and investigation during the probationary period, authority be granted to take active steps to direct the activities of the potential racial informant. When such authority has been granted you may proceed with development as provided in current Bureau instructions.

The length of the probationary period will vary in each individual case, but it is felt several months might be necessary to fully evaluate the factors involved. If four months elapse, a regular progress letter should be submitted as prescribed in Section 107D, Manual of Instructions.

Since indications of instability and unreliability in a potential informant can best be determined at the field level by the Agents handling him, the need for incisive, critical observations and investigation so that such weaknesses may be uncovered before embarrassment results is again re-emphasized. Agents must establish and maintain close personal rapport with informants, becoming familiar with their everyday activities to such an extent that they will immediately become aware of any developments or situations which would tend to create instability. When these indications are detected in advance, embarrassment can often be prevented.

11/24/59
SAC LETTER NO. 59-71

It is imperative that all phases of the racial informant program be closely supervised and meticulously handled if the program is to succeed in the best interests of the Bureau.

Appropriate FBI Handbook and Manual changes will be forthcoming.